

Unit 15

Day 5

RATIONAL ROOTS

$$\textcircled{8} \quad x^3 + 2x^2 + 9x + 18 = 0$$

$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6, \pm 9, \pm 18$

	1	2	9	18
1	1	3	12	30
-1	1	1	8	10
2	1	4	17	52
-2	1	0	9	0

$$(x+2)(x^2+9)$$

$$x = \{-2, \pm 3i\}$$

Rational Root theorem:

If a polynomial function has integral coefficients, and if it has a rational zero $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime, then p is a factor of the constant term and q is a factor of the leading term.

Corollary of the rational root theorem:

If the leading coefficient of a polynomial function with integral coefficients is 1, then any rational zeros of the function are integers and factors of the constant terms.

Factor completely and identify the zeros.

1) $f(x) = 4x^3 + 16x^2 + 19x + 6$

of possible zeros: 3

factors of p: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$

factors of q: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4$

possible rational zeros:

$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{4}, \pm \frac{1}{4}$

	4	16	19	6
0				6
1	4	20	39	45
-1	4	12	7	1
$-\frac{1}{2}$	4	14	12	0

$$(x + \frac{1}{2})(4x^2 + 14x + 12)$$

$$(x + \frac{1}{2})(2)(2x^2 + 7x + 6)$$

$$(2x + 1)(2x^2 + 7x + 6)$$

$$(2x + 1)(3x + 3)(x + 2)$$

$$X = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, -2 \right\}$$

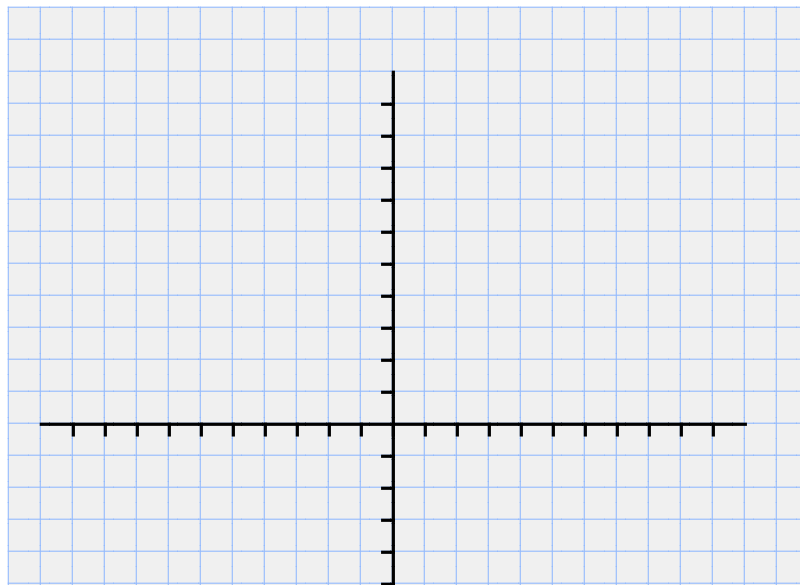
Boundedness Theorem:

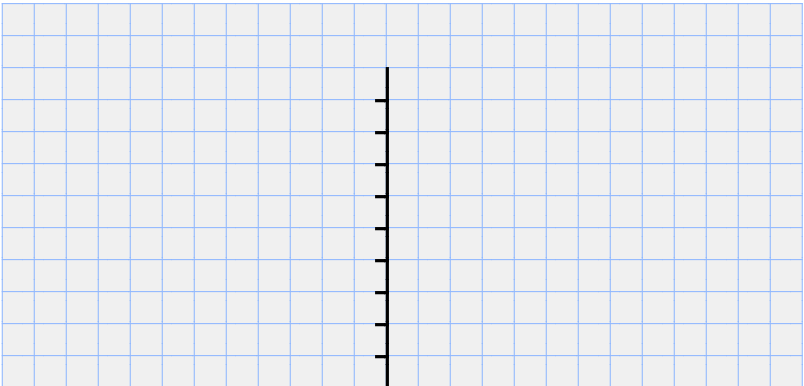
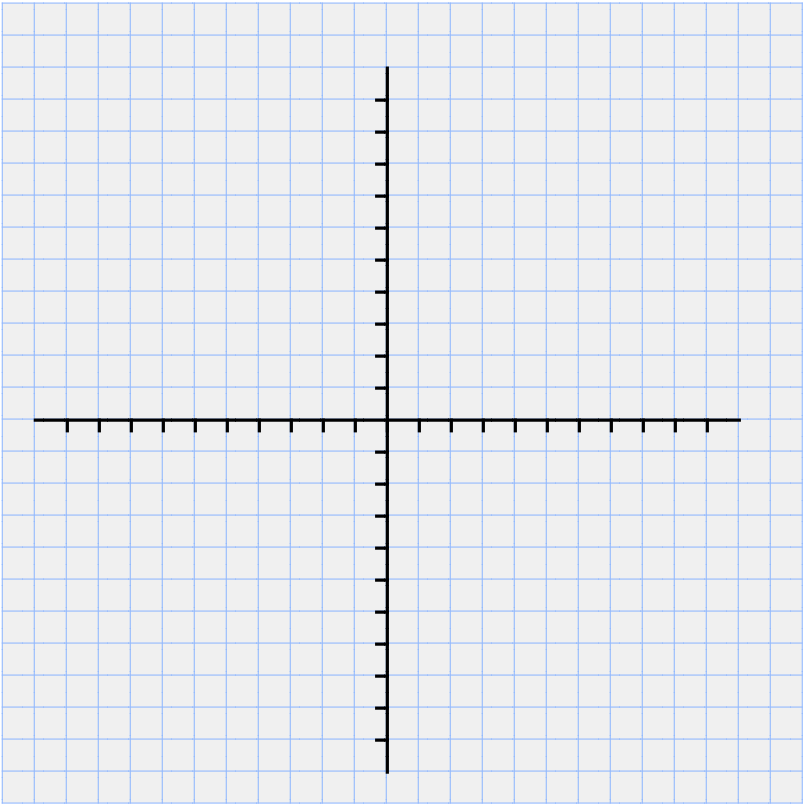
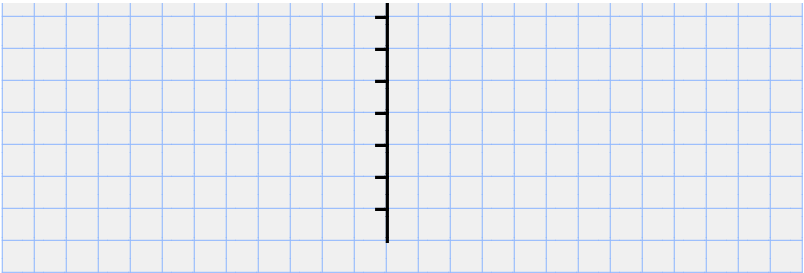
Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial of degree $n \geq 1$ with real coefficients and with a positive leading coefficient. If $f(x)$ is divided synthetically by :

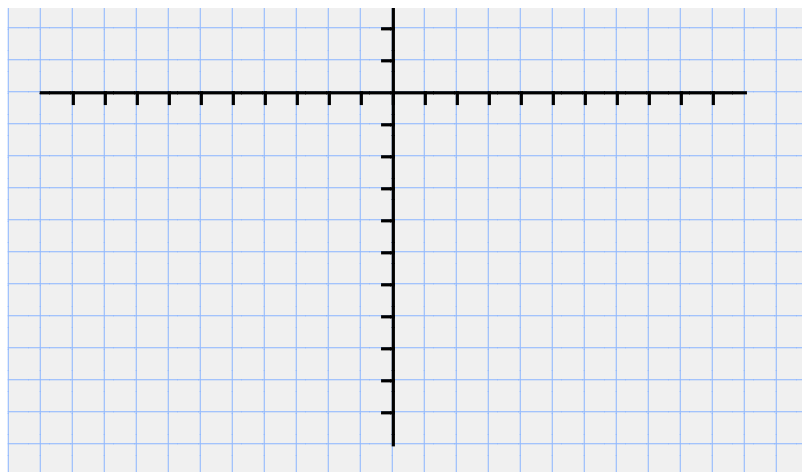
- a) $k > 0$ and all numbers in the result are non-negative, then $f(x)$ has no zero greater than k .
- b) $k < 0$ and the numbers in the result alternate signs (0 pos. or neg as needed, then $f(x)$ has no zero less than k .

Intermediate value theorem:

If $f(x)$ is polynomial with only real coefficients , and if for real #'s a and b , the values of $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ are opposite in sign then there exists at least one zero between a and b .







2) $f(x) = 2x^4 + 15x^3 + 28x^2 - 9x - 36$

of possible zeros:

factors of p:

factors of q:

possible rational zeros:

HW pg 300 25-28 all & pg 312-313 33-38, 41-44 all